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AN ADDRESS.

Delivered before the OXFORD COUNTY LYCEUM, by Rev. THOMAS T. STONE, on the introduction of historical studies into the course of common education.

To render history useful to the extent of its power, it is certainly important that a change be made in the composition of books by which the knowledge of it is conveyed to the community at large, or at least that a remedy for the imperfection of books be found in the increased intelligence and wisdom of structures.

So far as the development of mind, and the discovery of the habits, and of the vicissitudes of sentiments and of events, which characterize each age, is concerned, it is true without question, that in the original compositions of every period we have the best records and monuments. Thus of Grecian history, the most interesting of antiquity, and of English, the most valuable to Americans of Modern Europe, the true sources of knowledge are, not compilations, of these we have enough—but their best works in the various departments of literature and science. Thus Homer, Euripides, Demosthenes, with the other great men of Greece, and Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, with the host of orators, civilians, poets and theologians of Britain, have left their writings as memorials not more of themselves than of their times; they stand forth as the representatives of their generations; they are the bodies, so to speak, still living and conversing, in which the characteristics of their country and age are concentrated. True, the details of court intrigues, of battles and sieges, and the dates of chronology, may not be learned from them so readily as from compilations—but these are secondary matters; history has a higher end, the disclosure of human nature, as manifested and modified by diversities of circumstance—When we read the works of writers like those referred to, we seem to be led at once into the society of the powerful and controlling spirits of each age and country; we are informed from their own lips of their matured opinions about passing events, and gather from their style of expression the peculiar emotions they excited. Nor is this all. They gave utterance to the views and feelings of those with whom they acted; nay, they show us the sentiments even of their opponents both by their allusions and their formal arguments.

This mode of coming to the knowledge of ancient history, is, I need not say, impossible in the present state of education, the languages of antiquity forming the completion and finish of high intellectual culture, not a portion of its earlier and ordinary elements. The same remark is applicable to all history but that of Great Britain and the United States. To the knowledge of English and American history obtained from its original and classical authors, I am aware of but two obstacles which will be seriously alledged to exist, want of money, and want of time. Who, it will be inquired, can purchase the works of a single writer of each age within the last four hundred years! or who could devote to them the quantity of time and thought without which they cannot be fixed in the memory, and without which they cannot become, what is at once the most difficult and the most important object, the foundation of broad and philosophical conclusions? To the first inquiry we may reply; let a man of common property take from his income a portion of what he throws away; that is, spends without advantage; how easily might he collect writings like those of Shakespeare, of Milton, of Taylor, of Barrow, of Tillotson, of Addison,—of Burke, with a few standard works of our own country and generation! If he cannot incur the expense alone, what is there to hinder the concurrence of others in the purchase, in other words, the establishment of well-regulated social libraries? As to the time and attention which the reading of them must employ, there is great exaggeration in men's views. The vast amount is thought of as the tax upon an hour. It seems to be forgotten that knowledge may be gathered by gradual accumulation, not by one mighty efflux; that the revenue which at the end of the year will have made you rich, is the product of slight duties daily and almost unconsciously paid. We are reminded of the pendulum disconcerted with its vibrations, and stopping altogether, not because it was actually exhausted, but because it calculated with a feeling of despair the entire sum of its motions. It is to be regretted however, that men seldom exemplify the conclusion of the fable,—summoning themselves to exertion and industry; on the contrary, they persist in repose, so much is to be done, and yield to the suggestions of despair and the clasping charm of indolence. It is in fact neither time nor money that is wanting; it is that enterprise of mind which values knowledge the higher,—because it exacts labor, and which seeks

a victory not because it is easy, but because along with acquisition it involves energy, power, difficulty.

Suppose the books of English literature accessible and a taste for them formed, we yet discover, as we think, obstacles to the introduction of history into the course of common, especially if it be early, education. Without some approach to maturity of mine, it is impossible to understand Pope, Milton, or Burke. The remark holds true with respect even to historians of the higher order. Not to name his political and religious principles, Hume is at once voluminous and too profound for early youth. Marshall is neglected even by full grown men; he certainly presents no attraction to the mind of childhood. The host of compositions spread over the country, are mere skeletons of more valuable works: nor is their interest great, except to the man who would review at a glance, what he has learned from previous study. Minuteness, specification, the bringing of an object close to the mind, is the charm which holds the child. The child cannot take in at one view, the events of an age or nation—he wishes for the detail of a single event, repeated and illustrated often and distinctly. Hence biography and dramatic compositions have a fascination beyond the historical, or, as we might term it perhaps, the abstract delineation of circumstances precisely the same. As an illustration of this sentiment I may be excused in referring to an example which however trite when adduced as a specimen of irresistible power, has not to my knowledge been asylized for the purpose of detecting the elements of its pathos, and of showing its applicability to our present topic.

You all do know this taunt: I remember
The first time ever Caesar put it on;
'Twas on a summer's evening, in his tent;
That day he overcame the Narvii:—
Look! in this place ran Cassius' dagger
through:

See what arent the envious Caesars made:
Through this, the well-beloved Brutus stabbed:—
This was the most unkind cut of all;
For when the noble Caesar saw him stab,
Ingratitude more strong than traitors arms
Quite vanquished him: then burst his mighty heart.

It is easy to conceive how this mode of address would touch the hearts of men who have not learned to subdue their feelings by reason, who approach nearest to the state of intellectual childhood. The effect of this appeal on the populace to whom it was addressed, is not the point to which we are now to direct our attention; it is the effect on ourselves, on those who read it as a portion of ancient history. And who does not feel the influence of its particularity? Who does not acknowledge that in those minute specifications which the grave chronicler would pass without a word, there is a charm which he can never command? True there is an interest, an importance, attached to the death of Caesar, which does not belong to all events; and in addition to this there are circumstances requiring abstraction of reasoning which poetry: fuses because they are repulsive. History is under the disadvantageous necessity of describing incidents comparatively trivial, or it is not full; it must unfold principles, or it is not true to the highest ends of its composition. Yet there are instances, if not in our language, yet in the Grecian of history which yields, even in the power of awakening interest to the drama or the romance. Such are Xenophon's biography of Cyrus the Elder, his Expedition of Cyrus the Younger, and his memoirs of Socrates. The style of these admirable compositions illustrates the doctrine of which I have given example from Shakespeare. The writer leads us into the midst of the action; he does merely set it before us, he seems to make us companions of his heroes,—so perfect is the painting, so full, so fresh so like the life, are his descriptions.—That history may be fitted to occupy successfully the place which it deserves in education, it should seek some position of the spirit which these models breathe, it shd' win attention by bringing us close to the deeds and conversation of men. It should assume a less formal aspect. It should have less of stateliness, more of flexibility and familiarity. From the study of such works—like those of the inspired volume—the young gradually acquire fitness to peruse in their further progress the philosophical works of the highest class of historians.

In connexion with this train of thought, let me add that to the youthful mind, that history must be most interesting which has most of biography. It is said, I think, of Dr. Johnson, that to the last, he retained an aversion to general history, though his attachment to biography was uncommonly strong. It is the very taste of childhood. With events separate from their relation to living agents, there is little sympathy in the nature of man. On this principle the

history of animated nature is in itself more pleasing than that of the vegetable or mineral world; so that before we can bring the thousands to fix on the latter, its associations with the former must be discerned. On the same principle also, the history of the inferior animals is less fascinating than the description of man, his high passions and high deeds. From the pebble to the flower, from the flower to the animal, from the animal to man, nay, from man in a remote situation to man near us and connected with us, is a regular graduation of attachments—a law which binds each to the heart in a proportion always inverse to the seeming distance at which it stands from us, and in a direct ratio to the number and intimacy of those associations by which it is brought more to our own state and prospects. If these views be correct, the difficulty of making history a part of common education, (so far as it comes from its literary character) may be removed by bringing it into better harmony with the principles of the mind which are earliest developed.

To the important problem involved in the last remark I shall recur after attending to a still more serious objection to the early pursuit of historical science, founded on the moral tendencies of books in which it is embodied. They magnify public virtues, as they are called, tho' often unjustly, at the expense of private excellence; they lead us to look on military power, or civil at the best, as the highest of ends, and of course to undervalue the pursuits of a retired and obscure life; they cherish national animosities and inflame party spirit; they inculcate those sentiments of honor, as it has been mis-named, those ambitious, wrathful, proud, vindictive feelings, which for ages have enslaved men, and involved them in bloodshed, vice, and woe. History yet pays its homage to "the abomination that maketh desolate;" it is yet seen offering its adoration on the altar of the cruel god of antiquity; it stands aloof from the Prince of Peace, or, if it gives him a condescending word of praise, refuses to be baptized. Take the historians of Greece, of Rome, of England, of America; take the lives of Nelson, of Bonaparte, of some of our own heroes. I make the appeal with perfect confidence to every reader who is at once well informed and liberal, whether they recognize the principles of that kingdom which is not of this world; whether they are impartial, honest, philanthropic, christian. Not to go to foreign examples, I confess for myself, that I have no knowledge of a work professing to be the history of our last war, which I can read without disgust. So contrary is the temper of our historians to the mild spirit of Jesus Christ; so obtrusive, and if I may thus apply the epithet, so bald are their expressions of pride and prejudice. They seem to have transferred to their writings the spirit of Nelson's celebrated advice to a young soldier;—you have only to change a word, "Obey your superiors, and hate an Englishman as a fiend," and you have drawn their character. The pen of a Plutarch or a Sallust could scarce add a touch to the delineation. It is the heavy task of an age yet future, to evoke this unholy spirit, and breathe through the records of time, a new and noble temper. The writings of the Greeks and Romans are often condemned for their moral sentiments, but the sentence by which they are sometimes proscribed as unfit and unsafe for Christian youth, has a most sweeping operation. It banishes literature, when it only asks the excision of an offensive member. We need a change; we need history which shall take off its lustre from heroic crime, which shall win the soul to love that virtue which lives and spreads aloft in the witness of God; which shall break down the narrow distinctions of party, and tribe, and nation, and bind the brotherhood of man; which shall teach the proud man humanity, and infuse mildness into the wrathful; which shall subdue the arrogance of titled rank, and uniting with the principles of the gospel, shall make us all "one in Christ Jesus."

Yet the books that exist, *must* exist. They have the foundations of their fame too deeply laid in our nation, to perish. They did not make man what he is; they gave utterance to the soul within him. Their sympathies with the intellectual nature are unchangeable; the regeneration of the world will not impair this pillar of their power. Without exhausting our strength in fruitless declamations against existing monuments of other ages, we must erect nobler and mightier. Christians must invoke of the muse of history richer and holier gifts than she has yet vouchsafed. Let them take the bolt of intellectual power into their own hands, and wield it more effectually than its representatives and sovereigns now enthroned in the firmament of literature.

There is a shorter,—for the present perhaps, the only practicable way to that attainment of historical knowledge without infection from the pestilential prin-

ciples of the world. It is the earlier infusion of Christian sentiments, the inculcation of evangelical lessons before pagan and unholy maxims have been suggested by the process of education.—Prevention, rather than eradication, is the antidote to be sought. It is not the war-horse, after his neck has clothed itself with thunder, which you persuade to gentleness; you would subdue him earlier while his mood is milder and his native fierceness governable.

It is in the field of literature, as in that of religion; error is mingled with truth; their roots and fibres are so closely intertwined that they cannot be disengaged without difficulty. Whenever we go for instruction to man, we are destined in one degree or another to witness and to feel this unnatural combination. Now the question is whether we shall doom ourselves and our children to the degradations of ignorance rather than prepare ourselves to rise above it by the resistance of spiritual and purifying sentiments. Shall we let the stream of knowledge pass by us untouched because it has the taste of the bitter soil from which it springs? or shall we invite it into the mind, opening a channel for its full and majestic current, taking care at the same moment to infuse the leading and invigorating influences of eternal truth? The question I presume, has met a response in every heart. The remedy to the dangers of historical studies, as respects the moral tendencies of the books in which they are prosecuted, is not to keep these books from the young, a task hopeless if it be desirable,—but to pre-occupy the mind by higher and nobler ideas drawn from the oracles of heaven, thus preparing it to extract from the basest alloy the purest and richest of truths, to form an energetic habit of moral discrimination and to strengthen from a most powerful contrast, the preference due to christianity.

The past is a specimen of the future, so that history in describing the deeds of man and their results, is the prophet of coming events. This doctrine is founded on the essential unity of our nature. Place a living commonwealth in the same circumstances with those of another which has expired in its own decrepitude, and you need not live years, that you may announce its destiny. It is then an important exercise for the young who are soon to hold the power and character of our republic in their hands, to compare it with other governments, and to observe not only the peculiarities, but what are more numerous, the common features of both; thus laying the experience of the past under tribute for our protection, instead of bequeathing a tax in the shape of unauthorized experiment, to consume the inheritance which has come down from the wisdom of other generations. Further; from those experiments on our nature, of which history is the record, we learn not only to protect, but to advance it. We ascertain beforehand the results of what is doing for its improvement. We not only guard against the admission of ungenial and destructive elements, but we combine in the mass of influences which operate on the future destinies of America, whatever is fitted to cement, adorn and perpetuate. We have a higher view to take of ourselves than that even of republican citizens. We are men, and all which touches the hopes or the fears of man, calls for our sympathy and our effort.—The enmity of nation to nation, the sectional prejudices of all ages and commonwealths, are among the influences most hostile to the virtuous affections and to benevolent exertion. Of this enmity, of these prejudices, no source is more prolific than ignorance of the true records of mankind. It is this ignorance which inflames the defamatory harangues of our univeraries and echoes and applauds our denunciations of foreign nations;—which in a narrower compass excites or revives the hostilities of faction; which, in a word, sets nation against nation, sect against sect, party against party, man against man, and throws without the compass of our respect and confidence one half the world, which may yet be presumed to have about the same quantity of intelligence and virtue with the other half. Reviewing the impartial records of history, we discern the fatality of these feelings. We learn that the love of liberty is not the monopoly of a party, but the property of the species; that however men may differ in their views of the securities of freedom, the passion for it is a portion of our nature; that in most governments, had as many have been, more has been held than conceded; and that as respects other propensities and circumstances, there is a likeness, a continuity so to speak, of interest and feeling, bearing less of distance to divide, than it creates of enmity to awaken sympathy.

In urging the introduction of history into the course of common education, I should leave the subject very imperfectly discussed, were I to stop with the objections and the means of removing them, without advertizing to its advantages.—These advantages may be considered as they refer to the individual, to the citizen, to the philanthropist, to the christian, they are great in each view. They strengthen and expand the mind; they disclose the excellencies, with the dangers and securities of republican institutions; in the place of national pride and prejudice, they implant and nourish respect and sympathy for man in all the varieties of his condition; on the soul as it asks to increase its knowledge of God; and implores his spirit to renew the world, they pour light and hope. As an object of speculation merely, the nature of man is the highest object, next to the attributes, and will of the Deity, which can engage our attention. If to discover the constitution of animal forms; if to understand the laws of universal at-

raction; if to investigate the structure and harmonies of the human body; be worthy and noble ends of science, what epithets of dignity shall we apply to the study of intellectual, moral man, his passions and their results; the development of his interior powers, amidst the differing forces, if we may so speak, by which they have been propelled, and the varied objects they have touched and shaped, and wielded as if by magic?—With every new idea, the mind acquires something better than knowledge; it gains a new instrument and new materials for fresh exertions; its comprehension and its strength are at once increased; it is formed insensibly, to precision, discrimination, order, in its thoughts;—while invigorated by his own efforts, it is also introducing itself to communion with the majestic forms of departed excellence, thus adding to expansion of knowledge and discipline of thought, the perpetual presence of ennobling objects and characters. To these effects, which it does not refuse to share with other branches of science, it adds one not more truly, yet more appropriately its own; strengthening the mind, not by abstracting it from the world, but by bringing it to contemplate in life and action that nature with which it is destined to associate, it furnishes a most natural preparation for gaining happiness and doing good in the intercourse of society.

The past is a specimen of the future, so that history in describing the deeds of man and their results, is the prophet of coming events. This doctrine is founded on the essential unity of our nature. Place a living commonwealth in the same circumstances with those of another which has expired in its own decrepitude, and you need not live years, that you may announce its destiny. It is then an important exercise for the young who are soon to hold the power and character of our republic in their hands, to compare it with other governments, and to observe not only the peculiarities, but what are more numerous, the common features of both; thus laying the experience of the past under tribute for our protection, instead of bequeathing a tax in the shape of unauthorized experiment, to consume the inheritance which has come down from the wisdom of other generations. Further; from those experiments on our nature, of which history is the record, we learn not only to protect, but to advance it. We ascertain beforehand the results of what is doing for its improvement. We not only guard against the admission of ungenial and destructive elements, but we combine in the mass of influences which operate on the future destinies of America, whatever is fitted to cement, adorn and perpetuate. We have a higher view to take of ourselves than that even of republican citizens. We are men, and all which touches the hopes or the fears of man, calls for our sympathy and our effort.—The enmity of nation to nation, the sectional prejudices of all ages and commonwealths, are among the influences most hostile to the virtuous affections and to benevolent exertion. Of this enmity, of these prejudices, no source is more prolific than ignorance of the true records of mankind. It is this ignorance which inflames the defamatory harangues of our univeraries and echoes and applauds our denunciations of foreign nations;—which in a narrower compass excites or revives the hostilities of faction; which, in a word, sets nation against nation, sect against sect, party against party, man against man, and throws without the compass of our respect and confidence one half the world, which may yet be presumed to have about the same quantity of intelligence and virtue with the other half. Reviewing the impartial records of history, we discern the fatality of these feelings. We learn that the love of liberty is not the monopoly of a party, but the property of the species; that however men may differ in their views of the securities of freedom, the passion for it is a portion of our nature; that in most governments, had as many have been, more has been held than conceded; and that as respects other propensities and circumstances, there is a likeness, a continuity so to speak, of interest and feeling, bearing less of distance to divide, than it creates of enmity to awaken sympathy.

The last advantage to which I shall advert, is the improvement which the study of history gives to the christian character. It solves and illustrates the system of divine government. Chaotic as the world seems at first view, it opens to the eye of faith, into light and harmony; even the numberless and fluctuating operations of man, in which he is apparently subservient only his own interest and will, become systematical portions of that majestic system of agencies in which Infinite Wisdom is working out the highest results. Beyond the science of nature, it gives a keen discernment and wide expansion of religious

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thought, and wake in us a mild and considerate enthusiasm.

It increases also the power of moral discrimination. How much this power is strengthened by the collection and comparison of a large number of facts, is obvious by a moment's reflection. These may be compared to the precedents and reports in books of law, and as the latter with each other, and with the principles of equity and of the statute have always been deemed a powerful instrument in forming the mind to accuracy in its distinctions; so may the former be considered as producing a similar effect on the precision of moral judgments, of those decisions which the mind pronounces when having collected its varieties of facts, it classes their analogies, severs their peculiarities, and compares them with the inborn and indestructible sensibility of man to the distinctions of morality.

I have time barely to advert to the last most interesting view of the benefits which the study of history confers. At

the moment of exposing the ignorance and debasement which have prevailed over much of the world in all ages, thus

confirming our belief of the necessity of a revelation from heaven, it records the actual influences of the revelation which

God has bestowed, in improving the understanding, in purifying the affections, in softening the passions and manners, in promoting social happiness, and in fitting men, as we believe, for occupations and enjoyments nobler and more durable than this world furnishes.

These influences, which it has already sent abroad, are the pledge of a melioration in the state and character of man, precisely com-

mensurate to the power with which

christianity is made to reach the soul of man, wherever it is imploring in its ignorance, its guilt and its woe, the light and forgiveness and blessedness of God.

Thus history takes off all its mystery from the predictions of a future age better than the fabled age of gold.

The people that walked in darkness have seen

great light; they that dwelt in the region and shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined.

The light of the moon shall be as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun shall become seven-fold, as the light of seven days.

Your indulgence, already sought too long, is requested to a single practical suggestion. That the course which has been recommended may come into practice, there must be not only higher attainments on the part of instructors, but, what is at least of equal importance, better habits of mental discipline in parents, in society at large. Our censures have

been dealt out too much, at least too exclusively, on the former; forgetting that nothing is justly expected from the teacher beyond the demand of his employers,

and that his folly in assuming a task to which he is unequal, is not an individual error, but the expression and the measure of prevalent ignorance, or of what is worse, of indifference to youthful improvement.

If history deserves the place which we have assigned it, it must be acknowledged in the family sooner than in the school. There it will spread; it will reach the school; it will go thro' society. The instructor will be com-

elled to learn and teach it; then the more advanced in all our schools will ac-

quire it; and finally it will become the enabling study of the mind; from the moment when it first prompts the infant's request for story after story.

HARTFORD, (Conn.) Oct. 10.—The Superior Court, Judge Daggett presiding, is still in session in this city. During the last week came on for trial the case of Henry Ibbotson vs. the town of East Windsor. This was an action brought on a statute law of this State to recover damages against the town of East Windsor for an injury sustained by a defective bridge. It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff was travelling in a stage coach with sundry other passengers, from Springfield to this city, in the month of May, 1830—that in crossing over the Connecticut river the bridge gave way and precipitated the stage and two wheel horses, with the driver and passengers into the stream a distance of about twenty feet—the plaintiff was considerably bruised, and detained, in consequence of the injury, about fifteen days. It further appeared in evidence, that the bridge was of wood and had been built about twelve years—had by many of the witnesses been deemed unsafe for two years and that the select men of the town had been frequently advised of its defects, and of the necessity of erecting a new one. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for Five Hundred Dollars.

Trueman Sweet vs. East Windsor.—This was an action brought upon the same statute in favour of the proprietor of the stage, to recover damages for the injury sustained to his property on the same occasion. It was proved on the trial that one of the plaintiff's horses was killed and the other somewhat injured, and the stage much broken. Verdict for plaintiff, Three Hundred Dollars damages.

Two cases of a similar character, arising out of the same accident, were recently tried in the Circuit Court of Connecticut at New Haven, in which there was a recovery in favor of one of the

plaintiffs for Fifteen Hundred Dollars, and in favor of the other, for One thousand. Thus it will be seen that the verdicts already rendered against the town of East Windsor, amount to the sum of Three thousand Three Hundred Dollars, to say nothing of the enormous bills of cost which must have attended these trials, and of the snug little item of *Council fees*. Five Thousand Dollars may satisfy all the bills consequent upon this deplorable accident, and the expenses will not probably vary much from that sum.

Budget's Week, Mer.

The Polish Manifesto.—It seems to be conceded on all quarters that only a miracle can save the Poles, unless the rumor is true, received via Boston, that the French Ambassador has been ordered to leave Russia. The Manifesto of the Polish government—it may be the last—complains in a mournful tone of the interference of Prussia. The manifesto commences thus.

"There are extreme circumstances which will not permit men to observe the conduct which otherwise they would willingly pursue.

"Can it be a reproach to the weak—that when on point of perishing, they expose the false pretences of those who, under the cloak of legal conduct, would effectually ensure their destruction, by aiding their adversary?"

There follow certain particulars of Prussian perfidy. The conclusion is:

"Our struggle has been an appeal to God; why attempt to influence his decrees, and lend to the strong more terrible arms for the purpose of crushing the weak? Let it be known that it is not with

Russia only we are engaged in combat.

There was a time when the spectators of a conflict would have thought themselves guilty of a crime if they did not assist the weaker party—the world calls that time barbarous. At present two

powers are seen conspiring against an unhappy nation, and the contest is looked upon with sang froid. The attacked

nation has not even arms to defend it self, for Prussia, not content with having surrounded our frontiers for a long

time with a fictitious quarantine, checks the transport of every thing necessary for our defence. Such are the means

resorted to in order to reduce us; this is the fair battle offered us by Russia,—assisted by the Prussians; Their prin-

ces invoke the name of God in their proclamations—God is justice and equity and jury. Who can foresee the future?

The princes who wish for our destruction may, perhaps, hereafter, be pursued by

misfortune, and placed in situations of difficulty. Let them then recollect their conduct to Poland. How can we be silent while we experience such injustice?

Our complaints must be published, that they may be a solemn manifesto against the conduct of Prussia. The world

must know what we have complained of—what are the difficulties we have to conquer; and perhaps then the Govern-

ments which are deaf to the voice of justice and humanity, will be forced to admit that the people which has had the

courage to support itself single-handed

against such powerful enemies, combined to annihilate it, is worthy of a free and independent existence."

The last address of Skrynecki to the Polish army before resigning his command, does him great credit. It is as follows.

"Head-Quarters of Bolinow.

"Soldiers; Called by the choice of the nation and your confidence, to exercise the command-in-chief over you in the

sacred cause of our country, I share at

your head in all the glorious privations and dangers in which you have been exposed. Far from all feeling of self-love, I never sought the power which was

confided to me; I accepted it, and have hitherto exercised it. Though I was

sensible that it was accompanied with many and great difficulties, it was not my intention to yield to those difficulties but I was resolved to be the first to give

the example of that perseverance of which we have so much need in our present situation.

"A deputation named by the Diet, found it advantageous for the good of the country to confide the chief command of the army to other hands. While I submit with resignation to this interference I will address you for the last time, to testify to you the entire esteem with which I am filled for your bravery, your devotedness, and zeal. Your country

judges by what you have hitherto done, of what it may expect from you in future. The commander, whom the

representatives of the nation have placed over you, is already known to you by his bravery and his resolution, since by overcoming the greatest difficulties, he

saved your comrades from that destruction which, for a less resolute man, would have been inevitable. Let us surround him with the confidence and affection

his merits deserve.

Implicit confidence, obedience, the first virtue of a soldier of every rank, will be a powerful support on our side to the new commander; and I who had the honor to be at your head, may now be allowed to aspire to another, that of fighting in your ranks, and giving you an example of discipline which I have hitherto required from you, and to which I

will with you willingly submit. Soldiers, let us always unite magnanimity and obedience with courage and zeal, and with God's help, Poland will still rise from its ruins—Poland forever!

"The commander-in-chief of the Armed National Forces,

SKRYNECKI."

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MAINE,

A PROCLAMATION,

FOR A DAY OF

PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

By and with the advice and consent of the Council, I appoint Thursday, the first day of December next, to be observed throughout this State as a day of Public THANKSGIVING and PRAISE. And the People are requested on that day to meet in their respective places of public worship, to offer up to Almighty God their united and grateful acknowledgements for the increasing prosperity of our Country, and the manifold blessings by which He has so signalized distinguished us above other nations.

In this eventful age of civil commotions, we have abundant cause to be thankful that our invaluable Political and Religious Privileges have been continued to us unimpaired; that from the first settlement of our Country we have always been Free, and no power, barbarous or civilized, has ever been suffered to prevail against us. The Arm of the Lord has truly been our shield in all times of danger, and our pious Ancestors looked unto Him as their "cloud by day and pillar of fire by night," to direct them in every undertaking.

During the past year, our Heavenly Father has mercifully preserved us from wars and pestilence and desolating judgments, with which other portions of the world have been afflicted;—He has smiled upon us with seasonable sunshine and showers, and crowned the fields with his abundant goodness; our Commerce, Navigation, Manufactures, and the honest industry and exertions of all classes of our fellow citizens have been unusually prospered;—the means and institutions for Literary, Scientific and Religious instruction are increasing in number and usefulness; and the charitable exertions of the Benevolent throughout the world have been eminently successful in promoting the happiness and improvement of mankind.

With a few exceptions in distant parts of our nation, the year that is drawing to a close has indeed abounded in blessings, and an unprecedented degree of health and prosperity has prevailed throughout our State. Truly we have reason to exclaim, "the Lord is good to all, and His tender mercies are over all His works."

While gratefully acknowledging the infinite goodness of a kind Providence, let us seriously inquire, if our conduct individually, and as a community, has manifested the gratitude and obedience reasonably due to our Almighty Benefactor. Let us confess and deplore our numerous transgressions of his holy law, and devoutly pray; that all Uncharitableness, Intemperance, Oppression, Impurity, Immorality and Crime may cease to darken the land, and that our Beloved Country, in all its relations, may still continue to be the object of the favor, and not be visited with the frowns, of a Benevolent God.

In this season of general rejoicing, let us not be forgetful of those who are suffering under bereavement, sickness, & afflictions. May the hand of charity be ever ready to administer to the wants of the destitute, and the consolations of sympathy and friendship to alleviate the calamities which humanity cannot remove.

And may we all, whether in prosperity or adversity, in happiness or sorrow, be enabled to realize the Divine Source from which every blessing as well as trial proceeds. And above all, let us acknowledge with thankfulness and joy the infinite obligations conferred upon our race by the Revelation of our Blessed Saviour, and the Glad Tidings of a way of Reconciliation to our God, and of Life and Immortality in a future world. Given at the Council Chamber in Portland, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and in the fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL E. SMITH.

By the Governor,
ROSCOE G. GREENE, Sec'y of State.

The Bangor Commercial Bank will commence operations in a few days.—The following gentlemen are appointed Officers. Thos. A. Hill, President—Thos. A. Hill, William Emerson, Amos Patten, J. B. Fiske, James Crosby, Directors—Edward Richardson, Esq. late of Portland, is appointed Cashier.

Penobscot Jour.

Vermont Grand Lodge.—This body has decided, at a session recently held at Montpelier, Vt. not to surrender its charter. The Grand Chapter came to the same decision.

A Brussels paper of Aug. 27, says— "The King has appointed M. Mali, merchant, Belgian Consul at New York."

TARIFF. We apprehend that a reduction of duties to meet the epoch when the National debt shall be paid off, will soon be proper and indispensable. We do not wish that any interest hitherto protected should be left exposed, nor is this necessary. But we are perfectly convinced that justice, sound policy, and the public voice, will demand fair and equitable reductions at no distant day.

If the friends of protection wish to keep firm hold of what they ought to have, they must not attempt to grasp what they ought not to have. The truth is that the proposition to reduce ought to come from those who have been the ablest and most constant supporters of the American System. It is not the Southern nonsense about nullification that moves in the smallest degree. We disapprove their doctrines, & defy their designs, as much as we doubt their motives. We do not believe that they have been injured, but rather benefited by the tariff; we believe they never obtained clothing for their domestic animals so cheap or so good as at present. We believe that the tariff serves (in default of something better) for a head, in which all the bad humors of the South, occasioned by the unavoidable superiority of free labor, are gathered and fester. It is not the tariff, it is a general pride and ambition of governing the country, which they know they cannot continue to do, if the slave States continue to decline, and the FREE to advance. To prove this position, we for the present, merely refer to the fact that when we of the North were flourishing by commerce, the slave-holding States were HOSTILE to COMMERCE, and the patrons, and originators, and forcers of a manufacturing policy; when we were in a measure choked off and beaten from our commercial pursuits, though with horrible sufferings,—during which even our GROANS were TREASON;—and had got comfortably and prosperously engaged in manufacturing and all under the very whip of our southern masters, they then turned and told us, and now tell us, you must leave these manufactures and return to your commerce. It is true we did once say that the country could never be really independent of Great Britain, so long as we were supplied with necessities from their workshops; but now we say it is well for us to be dependent on G. Britain, who will do better for us than we can do for ourselves. Such have been the language and the conduct of the predominant party in the South towards the North. To this we might add a great many insults; such for example as those lately heaped upon Yankees by the Governor of South Carolina. The only further fact to which we now shall advert is that the South has never during the forty years of our constitution, voted for a northern candidate for the Presidency, while the North has given its support to several of their citizens—Nor is this all. It is the systematic and injurious policy of the South, to take into their service the lowest and most ignorant and ferocious individuals in the North, buy them up for "white slaves" with the public (i. e. our own) money; and when we offer a man of talents, influence and popularity for the suffrages of the country, the Southern masters immediately point him out to the well-fed pack, and they fall upon him, and do all they can to destroy him.

These are facts and considerations, which have in a great measure erased from our breasts the fraternal sentiments which we once felt towards the southern section of the union.

It is better that we remain united for a while longer, in order to see if a better spirit and party may not get the upper hand there: but we must know that we have been gradually brought to feel a degree of indifference in regard to the UNION of the States,—a diminished reverence for it as a primary blessing. One thing we are sure of; so long as the fierce ambition of a PART to govern the whole shall continue, the UNION cannot be happy, nor for any length of time beneficial. If there be any thing worse than for ENEMIES to be APART and AT WAR, it is for them to be TOGETHER in FORCED FRIENDSHIP.

After these remarks we shall not be accused of undue partiality towards the South, nor of fear of those menaces which we despise and scorn,—when we say to our friends that it becomes them to take the lead in various reductions of the tariff. On the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, not produced here, there may be great, wholesome, and popular reductions. As to the protection duties, there may or not, be occasion for alterations. We would wish to see justice done to all, without favor or favor to any. It is self-evident that the present amount of revenue never can, never should be collected from the people of this free country after the national debt is paid off. Let our Statesmen prepare for the conjuncture.

Massachusetts Journal.

The Governor of South Carolina has appointed the second Tuesday in November next, as a day of "Fasting, Humility, and prayer." That is nullifying the New England thanksgiving.

Rev. Nathaniel S. Wheaton is appointed President of Washington College, in place of Bishop Brownell, resigned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PASSAGE OF THE REFORM BILL—RESIGNATION OF SKRYNECKI—REVOLT IN RUSSIA—INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

By the ship Birmingham, at New York, Liverpool dates were received to Sept. 9.

The London Times of the 6th Sept. says: "The accounts from Warsaw, by yesterday's Hamburg mail, are full of deep and melancholy interest. Two orders of the day were brought to us by the above conveyance, signed respectively by Generals Skrynecki and Dembinski, the former on resigning, the latter on assuming the command of the patriot army of Poland. Skrynecki's address to the troops is imbued in every line of it with a spirit of generous and self-forgetful devotion to his country's service, at the same time that it requires from the soldiers, in terms of affectionate solicitude, that they will follow the example he himself possesses, while fighting in their ranks, to set them of implicit obedience to the authority of their new commander, & of unconquerable zeal and courage in the cause of liberty.

There is an apparent calmness as well as modesty, in all the public documents that have been published with Skrynecki's name, which possesses an indescribable charm.

The coronation of King William took place on the 8th. In accordance with the spirit of the times, the ceremony was less expensive than formerly. The Reform Bill had passed through the Committee of the House of Commons, and the question would soon be taken on the General measure. Its fate in the House of Lords is doubtful.

In France, apprehensions are entertained of a rising of the Bourbon adherents in the Southern departments. It was even reported, that the Ex-King Charles, is there in person.

In Portugal, an insurrection had broken out.

Alarming insurrections are also

OXFORD OBSERVER.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 1.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

All persons indebted to the late firm of **GOODNOW & PELLET**, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Those persons who paid nothing from April 13, 1829, to Oct. 4, 1830, are informed that their several bills are \$3.00, which they can very conveniently forward by mail, or otherwise, upon the receipt of which they will receive a bill acknowledging the same.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Our Subscribers, in Rumford, Andover, Bethel, Newry, Gilead, and Greenwood, are informed that we shall present their bills for payment, in the course of two or three weeks, and that we hope they will have the Cash ready for us.

Our exchange papers are filled with strictures, guesses, and predictions innumerable, respecting the nomination of Mr. Wirt by the Anti-Masonic people, and the probable course of the friends of Mr. Clay in relation to that measure. We see no reason why the National Republican party should now desert Mr. Clay, neither do we think any intelligent and honest member of the party, means to withdraw his support, the hints of some political gossips to the contrary, notwithstanding. Still we have little respect for the sentiment avowed by some, that Mr. Clay should now be supported at all hazards, whether there appears to be a probability of his success or not, or whether we still have reason to believe him fit for the office or not. No man should ever receive an office as a reward for past services. Such claims were formerly advanced by the friends of Gen. Jackson, but we hope the National Republican party in giving their support to Mr. Clay, are influenced by worthier motives. Neither do we consider their fortunes depending solely on their adherence to Mr. Clay; we believe they are able to elect any suitable man, without an undue regard to the sectional feelings or other prejudices of any portion of the community. Those men should be selected for office who seem likely to perform well the duties of their stations—whose principles and abilities give assurance that they will make faithful and competent servants of the public. If some men must be rewarded for past services, let it be done in the form of a pension—it will be the safest and commonly the most economical way. We have, been in favor of Mr. Clay, and still mean to give him our support, such as it is, not because we wish him to be rewarded with money or official influence for his past services, nor because he is a Kentuckian, but because we believe his abilities to be such as would do honor to the station, we believe him to be a man who may be safely entrusted with power, and that the system of policy which he stands pledged to support, is identified with the true interests of our country.

The Brunswick Journal of last week says, at the close of an editorial article,

"We hope our friends of the Advertiser will not charge us with having overleaped the bounds of prudence in the foregoing remarks. What a sad case the Brunswick man must be in, if the Advertiser folks should happen to take umbrage at his sage observations. We should advise him to send his compositions to Mr. Brooks for revision, before he submits them to the public eye; or—begin to think and speak for himself, without asking leave of the Portland Advertiser or the Kennebec Journal."

Reports have been in circulation for a few days past that the Small Pox was committing frightful ravages in Machias; according to some accounts, a hundred people were sick with it. The eastern papers inform us that a person who had the disease was landed there, and has since died, but no other cases have occurred.

An Address to the Public from Mr. Berrien is in circulation, in reply to Mr. Eaton. It reiterates his former charges against the Van Buren concerns. We cannot make room for the whole, but may hereafter give some extracts.

LADY'S BOOK.—The October number of this valuable periodical is received. It contains an elegant copperplate engraving of the latest fashions, besides several wood engravings. No pains seems to be spared to make this work as valuable and interesting as possible for the low sum charged for it—\$3.

PORTER'S HEALTH ALMANAC.—We have received the above Almanac for 1832. It is calculated for all parts of the United States, and is well worthy a place in every family. It is published by Henry H. Porter, proprietor of the Journal of Health.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE OF FASHIONS.—We have received the third number of this interesting periodical. It is embellished with two colored plates containing fine portraits in full costume according to the latest fashions, and an elegant copperplate engraving of the Government House at Warsaw. It will no doubt be a valuable work to the "Knights of the Shears."

The request of the Editors of the Kennebec Journal will be attended to next week.

Virginia.—Petitions to the Legislature are circulating for signatures in Virginia, calling the attention of that body to the subject of free negroes, and suggesting the propriety of adopting measures for their removal from that state.

Stage Calculation.—It is ascertained that the public stages between the upper and lower wards of the city of N. York, have conveyed during the last year, 900,000 passengers. Six years ago the average was 50,000 per annum.

The Editor of the United States Telegraph is relating certain facts connected with the origin and progress of his establishment. It appears from them that Mr. Eaton devoted both time and money to the serving of Jackson, and received his reward in the office of Secretary of War. It also appears that Gen. Jackson was not backward in devising ways and means to locate a Jackson pier in Washington. Amos Kendall's conscience was so affected by the loan of a thousand dollars to rescue him from pecuniary difficulties, that he deserted Clay and hung out a Jackson banner.

The following anecdote is characteristic, and is, no doubt, true.—*Port. Adv.* "So fully sensible was Gen. Jackson of the services which I had rendered that, when, in anticipation of the scenes which have disgraced his administration, I offered to relinquish the establishment to any one whom he might designate; he said, I had sought for my position, and deserved to reap all its advantages; and, unsolicited, pledged the patronage of all the departments to indemnify me for my sacrifices. So much was he in earnest, that a few days before he came into office, upon hearing that there was a plan then on foot to get up a rival establishment, under the patronage of Mr. Van Buren, he sent for me, after ten o'clock at night, and, in the presence of Mr. Hamilton, reproved me for entertaining a suspicion, and renewed his pledge of the patronage of all the Departments, and of the State Department in particular."

Georgia Election.—The election of the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin to the office of Governor of the State of Georgia, for the period of two years, is now placed beyond a doubt. In 65 counties the votes stand for Lumpkin 24,851—Gilmer 22,730. Lumpkin's present majority 2,151. The Augusta Chronicle says, the friends of Mr. Lumpkin will have a majority in the Legislature.

The public will very naturally inquire what is to be gained or lost by the change. Nothing surely can be lost, as it respects the treatment of missionaries and Indians. Governor Gilmer (and his predecessors Forsyth and Troup) having carried the persecution to the *ne plus*. The fact we believe to be this; mistaking somewhat the temper of the majority of his constituents on this subject, and wishing to make the best use of a popular hobby, he has ridden it so hard that a partial revulsion of public sentiment has taken place, sufficient to bring the Clark party uppermost. If the election has any bearing upon general policies, it indicates a favorable sentiment towards Mr. Calhoun.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Mr. Chilton.—It is now stated, that Mr. Chilton has an actual majority, over his competitor for Congress, of 75 votes.

What a sad case the Brunswick man must be in, if the Advertiser folks should happen to take umbrage at his sage observations. We should advise him to send his compositions to Mr. Brooks for revision, before he submits them to the public eye; or—begin to think and speak for himself, without asking leave of the Portland Advertiser or the Kennebec Journal.

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The *Malays*.—Capt. Gillis, who arrived at this port on Saturday last from Sumatra, and who visited several of the Malacca ports, states that the Malays were living in continual fear of punishment for their attack on the Friendship. They were daily expecting a visit from an American man-of-war; and the inhabitants of Qualah Batoo were once thrown into the greatest consternation by the appearance of the port of a French corvette, with the tricolor flag. They mistook her for an American, and immediately fled into the country with such valuables as they could carry with them. At the other ports, Capt. G. was told that if the outrage at Qualah Batoo was suffered to pass unavenged, no American vessel would be safe hereafter on any part of the coast, as the natives are restrained from the commission of a very atrocity only by the fear of consequences.

Appointments by the President.

AUGUSTE DAVEZAC, of Louisiana, to be Charge d'Affairs of the United States near his Majesty the king of the Netherlands.

JANES A. DUNLAP, of Florida, to be Attorney of the United States for the middle district of Florida, vice James Ringgold, deceased.

The Montmorency Mills near Quebec was totally destroyed by fire on the 25th ult. The establishment was the most extensive of the kind in North America. The value of the property lost is estimated at \$80,000.

Boston. Representatives.—The city Council have agreed on sixty, as the number of Representatives to be sent by the city to the next Legislature of the State!

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Oct. 24. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 1520 Beef Cattle, 1600 Stores, 425 Sheep, and 3246 Swine. About 200 Stores, and 950 Swine have been before reported.

PRICES—Beef Cattle.—We quote for a few yoke of extra at \$5 25, prime at 475 a 5, good at 4 50, thin 2 75 375.

BARRING CATTLE.—Moss 3 67 a 3 75; No. 1, 3 17 a 3 25; No. 2, 2 54 a 3.

Wooling Oxen.—Plenty and in fair demand, many sales were effected. We noticed sales at \$60, 57, 60, 65, 72, 75, and 80.

Cows & CALVES.—We noticed sales at \$16, 19, 22, 24, 25, and 27.

Sheep.—An unusual number of good sheep were at market, and sales were slow; we noticed lots taken as follows—for Store Sheep 1 371-2, 1 59, 1 62 1-2 and 1 73; lots to be slaughtered at 1 92, 2 2 12, 2 17, 2 25 2 50, and 2 75; a lot, part wethers, at 3 and 3 50; a lot of extra at \$4 each, and a lot at \$5 each.

Swine—Market continues full; we noticed an entire lot of 290, more than half Barrows at 4c; one lot of \$6, half Barrows, at 4 1-2, lot of 50 selected, two thirds Barrows, at 4 3-8c; a lot of 60 to close, at 3 5-8c; many buyers at market and will probably purchase tomorrow. Retail price 4 1-2 for Sows, and 5 1-2 for Barrows.

STORES.—Sales continue to be made at former prices.

MARRIED,

In England, Henry Finch Esq. to Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Trope. Their perseverance, Finch, I needs must praise.

In courting you could have but little hope; but your success has proved that there are ways To gain in marriage, even a *Mis. An Trope.*

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that he has taken the Store lately occupied by James Crockett, where he has just opened an assortment of Seasonable GOODS, and solicits a share of public patronage.

ASHES WANTED!

Wanted good Dry HOUSE ASHES, for which Goods will be paid on delivery at the Pot Ash lately owned by Increase Robinson.

ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway Village, Nov. 1. 6w20

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD.....SS.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the thirtieth day of November next, at one of the clock in the afternoon at the Store of Messrs J & M. Cooleidge, in Livermore, all the Right, title, interest and Equity of redemption, which NATHANIEL HARMON has or had on the thirtieth day of March A. D. 1831, in the homestead Farm on which he now lives in said Livermore, being the same Farm which the said Harmon purchased of Isaac Record by deed in the year A. D. 1829, the same being under Mortgage to Davis Washburn for about three hundred and fifty dollars.

OLIVER BILLINGS, Jr. Dep. Shff.

Livermore, Oct. 28, 1831. 20

NOTICE.

OXFORD.....SS.

Taken on execution, and will be sold at Public vendue, on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of November next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Joshua Smith in Norway, all the Right in Equity which REUBEN HILL has, to redeem the farm where he now lives, in Norway, the said farm being mortgaged to Peter Frost of Norway for about twenty Dollars.

HENRY W. MILLETT, Dep. Shff.

Norway, October 25, 1831.

FOR SALE,

A good HORSE, A five years old last spring; warranted sound and kind in every respect. Also, a good secondhand CHAISE.

A good credit will be given for the above. W. M. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Nov. 1.

GREAT BARGAINS.

C. J. STONE

HAS just received at his new stand, Mussey's Row, Middle-Street, a well selected and very extensive assortment of seasonable piece

Goods,

such as

BROADCLOTHS,

Blue, Blk. Mulberry, Mixt, Brown, and Fancy colors for pantaloons; CASSIMERES; SATTINETTS; Flannels; Plaids; Moreans; French and English Circassians, all colors; Fine Thibet Cloth; cold Damask Table Covers;—Goats' Hair Camblets; Lamb's Wool Worsted and Cotton Hosiery; Thibet, Merino, Valentia, and other Shawls; Blk Italian Lustings; Gro de Naps; Blk. and cold Synchaws; Sarsnets and other Silks—Silks Camblets; Gro de Berlin; 1400 yds. French, English and other Calicoes, from 10 to 50 cts.—Gingham; Furniture Prints and Damts; Hair Cord, Plaid and Plain White Cambrie Muslins; cold Cambries;—White Counterpanes 11-4, at a very low price; Hair Check, Bock and Swiss Muslins; Blk. Silk Velvets; Corded Peticoots; a good assortment of Fancy Vestings; Ladies' Fancy Silk Hdkts; Fenlar's, Flag and other Hdkts; Bobbinett Edgings and Quillings; Grecian Bells; Silk Hosiery; Gloves; Mitts; Braids; Cap Wire; Buttons; Taps; Pins; Sewing Silks; Carpet Bindings and a good assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

with a great variety other articles too numerous to particularize. The above goods have just been purchased in New York, many of them at Auction, and will be sold at very low prices for Cash or Approved Credit.

WANTED,

Any quantity of WOOLEN YARN, FLANNELS, and TOW CLOTH, for which a fair price will be paid in goods at lowest cash prices.

Portland, Oct. 18, 1831. 6w19

New-York Daily Sentinel Office.

September 9, 1831.

To Farmers, Mechanics, and other Workmen.

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE,

CATE, published in the city of New-York, which has just entered upon the third year of its existence, is the largest and cheapest weekly newspaper in the United States. The object of the Working-Man's Advocate as its title imports, is to protect the rights, and promote the interests of the Working-Men. By Working-Men, are meant all men who are engaged in occupations useful to their fellow-citizens—that is, such as contribute to their sustenance, health, instruction, amusement, and happiness.

The Editors of the Working-Man's Advocate, believe that the rights and interests of the Working-classes require the universal adoption, throughout the United States, of the following measures, besides others of minor importance, viz:

Equal Universal Education—Abolition of all Licensed Monopolies—Abolition of Capital Punishment—Abolition of imprisonment for Debt (already accomplished in New-York since the organization of the Working-Men of this State)—An Entire Revision, or Abolition of the present Militia System—Equal Taxation on property—No Legislation on Religion.

These therefore, are the leading measures for which they contend,

The publishers of the Working-Man's Advocate, are also the Publishers of the New-York Daily Centinel, which contains as great a quantity of the earliest foreign and domestic Intelligence, as the average of the New-York daily papers, the greatest part of which is transferred to the columns of the Working-Man's Advocate.

The terms of the Advocate are TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

A Tri-weekly paper, containing all the news of the Daily, a price-current, bank-note table, &c. &c. is issued from the same office, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance;

The price of the New-York Daily Sentinel, is EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

POETRY.

RELIGION.

'Tis this, my friend, that makes our morning bright,
'Tis this that gilds the horror of our night
When wealth forsakes us, and when friends are few,
When friends are faithless, or when foes pursue;
'Tis this that wards the blow, or stills the smart,
Disarms affliction, or repels its dart;
Within the breast bids purest rapture rise,
Bids smiling conscience spread her cloudless skies.
Thy spirit, Independence, let me share;
Lord of the lion heart, and eagle eye;
Thy steps I follow with my bosom bare,
Nor heed the storm that howls against the sky.
When pleasure fascinates the mental sight,
Affection purifies the visual ray,
Religion hails the drear, the tried night,
That shuts, forever shuts! life's doubtful day.

A SONG

FOR THE FARMERS OF MAINE.

Ye sons of valiant freemen,
Who plough the generous soil,
Whose hands have reaped through lengthened years,
The products of your toil.

LETTORS.

Your glorious labor ne'er disdain,
Nor spurn the sturdy plough—
Ye shall reap where you sow,
While heav'n imparts the plenteous rain,
And the gentle breezes blow.

While Europe's mad commotion

Excites to savage arms,
The leagues of rolling ocean

Will keep you from alarms,

No war disturb your cultured vales,

With every product stor'd,

Where health is borne on fragrant gales,

And beauty charms the board.

Your glorious labor, &c.

Columbia needs no bulwark,

No towers her coast along;

Her forts are built in Freemen's hearts,

As lasting and as strong—

And should Ambition's darling band

Your rightful freedom crave.

Ye'd hurl the legions from the land

Or give them but a grave.

Your glorious labor, &c.

May peace with robes of ermine bound,

Still grace your happy land,

Diffuse her plenteous treasures round;

And bless the rural band;

Beneath her mild, prolific sway

Each nobler art shall spring,

Our country hail a happier day,

And hearts of sorrow sing.

O then your labor ne'er disdain,

Nor spurn the sturdy plough,

You shall reap where you sow,

While heav'n imparts the plenteous rain,

And the gentle breezes blow.

Augusta Courier.

KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE, OR THE PLAIN WHY AND BECAUSE.

Why does water thrown on a brisk and flaming fire apparently increase the combustion?

Because the water is converted into steam which expanding and mixing with the flame causes it to spread out into a much larger volume than it otherwise would have occupied.—Arnott.

Why are strong flames often seen at the chimney top of soundy furnaces?

Because the heat of the furnace is so great that the smoke burns on reaching the oxygen of the atmosphere.

Why will that part of the curtains of a room which has been exposed to the sun, be often failed, while those parts which have not been so exposed retain their original colors?

Because the oxygen which existed in a solid form in the dye of the curtains, will be rendered aeroform by the rays of the sun, and will go off in the state of oxygen gas.

Why are urns for hot water, tea pots, coffee pots, &c. made with wooden or ivory handles?

Because, if metal were used, it would conduct the heat so readily that the hand could not bear to touch them; whereas wood and ivory are non-conductors of heat.

Why does a gate in an iron railing shut loosely and easily in a cold day, and stick in a warm one?

Because, in the latter, there is a greater expansion of the gate and railing than of the earth on which they are placed.

Why will a vessel which has been filled to the lip with warm liquid, not be full when the liquid has cooled?

Because of the expansion of the fluid by heat. Hence cunning dealers in liquids make their purchases in very cold weather, and their sales in warm weather.

Why is a glass stopper, sticking fast in the neck of a bottle, often released by surrounding the neck with a cloth taken out of hot water, or by immersing the bottle up to the neck?

Because the binding ring is thus heated and expanded sooner than the stopper, and so becomes slack or loose upon it.

Why does straw or flannel prevent the freezing of water in pipes during winter? Because it is a slow conducting screen.

or covering, and thus prevents heat passing out of the pipe. By the same means the heat is retained in steam pipes.

Why have ice-houses double walls, and why do wine coolers consist of double vessels?

Because air fills the intervals between the wall or vessels; or in some cases the space is filled with straw saw-dust or charcoal, all which are non-conductors of heat.

Why have some houses double windows?

Because the air enclosed between the two windows greatly prevents the escape of heat which is produced within the house in winter. Thus air is an imperfect conductor of heat. Houses which have double windows are likewise more quiet than others, from the air also being a bad conductor of sound.

Why is a decanter of cold water when brought into a warm room, speedily covered with dew?

Because the temperature of the decanter is lower than that of the air immediately around it. The dew may be wiped off again and again but will be constantly reproduced till the temperatures are equal. Upon this principle, the most convenient sort of hygrometer, or instrument for measuring the quantity of vapor in the atmosphere, is constructed.

Why are porous vessels used for wine coolers?

Because, being dipped in water, they imbibe a quantity of it, which gradually evaporates; and as a part of the heat necessary to convert the water into vapor will be taken from bottle of wine placed in it, the wine is considerably cooled.

Why does the breath or perspiration of animals (of horses in particular, after strong exertion,) become strikingly visible in cold or damp weather?

Because the vapor, (invisible while at a high temperature,) is thickly precipitated by the air with which it is mixed being too cold to preserve it invisible.

Why is profuse perspiration so cooling to laboring men, and all evaporation productive of cold?

Because of the necessity of a large quantity of caloric being combined with fluids, to convert them into vapor or gas.

Why do persons take cold by sitting in wet clothes?

Because they loose a large portion of heat, which is off from the body by the evaporation of the water from the clothes.

Why in hot countries, do persons continually throw water on curtains which there form the side of apartments?

Because the evaporation of the water absorbs a vast deal of heat, and makes the apartments cool and refreshing.

Why are assembly rooms ventilated?

Because of the motion produced by the changed weight of air, when heated. The air which is within the room becomes warmer than the external air, and the latter then presses in at every opening or crevice to displace the former.

Why does the sulphuric acid in fire bottles so often fail in lighting the match?

Because the acid is continually attracting moisture from the air, owing to the imperfect manner of closing the bottles.

Abbreviations (parts of words) in common use.

Inst. A part of the Latin word *Instans*, signifies present.

Per cent or per centum; two Latin words, signifying, by the hundred. He gained or paid ten per cent; meaning that a proportion of ten cents to each dollar was gained or paid.

Ult. from the Latin *ultimus*, last.

Ex. A Latin word meaning out. Ex-President, one who has been a President, but is now out of office.

Latin and French phrases frequently used in writing and speaking English.

Bon mot	A witty repartee
Verbatim	Word for word
Litteratim	Letter for letter
Sine die	No day agreed upon
Versus, or vs.	Against
Sine qua non	A thing indispensable
Suum a bonum	The chief good
Nultum in parvo	Much in little
Pro bono publico	For public good
E pluribus unum	Many united
Ex officio	By virtue of office
Ex parte	On one side
Fas simile	Close imitation
In toto	In the whole
Ipse dixit	On his assertion
Ad valorum	According to value
Bona fide	In good faith
Pro-tempore	For the time
Via	By way of
Vice Versa	On the contrary

ANECDOTE OF KOSKIUOKO.—On the invasion of France by the allied troops, a party of Cossacks entered a village called Cugny, near Berville, where they pursued their usual course of spoliation and plunder. They reached a rural habitation, and having broken down the fence which enclosed the grounds, they marched towards the house. At the door they were met by an old man, who endeavored to point out to them the injustice and cruelty of their unsoldier like conduct. But the lawless horde, brandishing their spears over his head, declared their determination to pillage the house.

JOSEPH T. BUNKER was placed under my care by bond, April 13, 1829, till he became twenty-one years of age. Being then eighteen years of age wanting five months. He has this day left my employment without my consent, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I am determined never to pay any debt or debts of his contracting after this date.

uncovering his bosom, which was scarred by wounds, "you must respect the dwelling of a soldier, or dishonor yourselves by a crime." "Who are you," said the leader of the Cossacks, "who know our language, and dare presume to address us thus?" "I am Koskiusko!"

On hearing that name, which is synonymous with glory and virtue, the savage soldiers threw themselves at the hero's feet, and implored his pardon.—*The Journal of a Nobleman.*

HEALTH SECURED,

BY THE USE OF THE HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES

OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands of Cures,

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSEPSIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILLIOUS OR NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULAS, PILSES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SCURVY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN, KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is,

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States; that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expence, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Theoretical and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.

7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student of sufficient age to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course of studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be:—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced sum of \$250, payable in advance; or \$150, in advance and \$150 at the time of graduating. Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physician who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.